No. 5573.149
201-210

GIVEN BY

U. S. SUPT. OF DOCUMENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. N. DOAK, Secretary

CHILDREN'S BUREAU
GRACE ABBOTT, Chief

CARE OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

By GLENN STEELE

Separate from Publication No. 209

Social Statistics in Child Welfare and Related Fields—
Annual Report for the Registration Area for the Year 1930

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

CONTENTS

	Page
Census of children in foster homes and in institutions	1
Case work for dependent and neglected children	20
Juvenile-detention homes	33

Care of Dependent and Neglected Children

CENSUS OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND IN INSTITUTIONS

One of the important purposes of the collection of social statistics from representative metropolitan areas has been to bring together data on the extent of child dependency. In every area various forms of relief exist to alleviate the condition of needy children. Services by which these children were assisted without removal from the home, such as family welfare, mothers' aid, and care in day nurseries, have been discussed in other sections of the annual report for 1930 on Social Statistics in Child Welfare and Related Fields.

The present analysis deals primarily with children deprived of care in their own homes because of poverty or neglect. A census of such children in foster homes and in institutions constituted the first section of the monthly report requested in 1930 from child-caring agencies. A second section of the monthly report was submitted by child-placing and protective agencies engaged in case work for dependent and neglected children. In that section, however, the data on investigations, cases under care, and financial aid pertain to dependent children remaining in their homes as well as to those removed to institutions and foster homes.

REPORTING ON CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES

All important agencies that supervised children in foster homes in the following 23 cities reported the census of those under care: Akron, Berkeley, Buffalo, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Kansas City (Mo.), Lancaster, Louisville, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Sharon, Springfield (Ill.), Springfield (Mass.), St. Louis, St. Paul, Washington, and Wichita.

Partial returns were received from 12 other metropolitan areas of the 38 participating in the registration project, but at least one important agency in each of these areas failed to make returns or did not report on the required basis showing resident children under care. Indianapolis, Springfield (Ohio), and Sioux City were the only areas from which no reports were received. Of these, Sioux City was not requested to report, owing to the negligible number of children under care in foster homes.

REPORTING ON CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS

For the census of children in institutions, 25 of the 38 registration areas made returns in 1930 sufficiently complete to give representative figures showing the number of children receiving this type of care. These include the areas listed as reporting foster-home care with the exception of St. Louis and Washington, and with the addition of Bridgeport, Columbus, Des Moines, and Richmond.

Partial returns were received from 11 other metropolitan areas. St. Louis and Indianapolis were the only two registration cities which did not attempt to report on this type of care.

STATISTICS RELATE TO RESIDENT CHILDREN

The plan of reporting the census of dependent and neglected children under care outside their own homes as prepared by the Joint Committee for the Registration of Social Statistics [1] set a somewhat difficult task for child-placing agencies and institutions because of the requirements in regard to reporting legal residence. Agencies supervising children in foster homes were requested to report in addition to the total children under care "the count of those children who, when taken under care, had legal residence within the metropolitan area." It was this count that was used in tabulation.

Institutions requested to report were those that served each metropolitan area—not necessarily those located within its confines. Institutions in a given area serving only children resident in the area faced no difficulties in reporting. Those also serving children from outside the area were requested to report for each item of inquiry the pertinent number of resident children, nonresident children, and total children under care, but only the statistics relating to resident children were tabulated.

Some reports for the census of children in institutions were made by child-placing agencies. For instance, child-placing agencies in Akron connected with sectarian institutions in Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati reported on the Akron children under care in such institutions.

The situation in St. Paul and Minneapolis illustrates a feature of reporting from institutions in areas where there is much intercity service. When a Minneapolis institution served both cities, two reports were submitted. The report for Minneapolis gave the total child population of the institution and also the number of Minneapolis children in the institution, and that submitted for St. Paul gave the total population and also the number of St. Paul children. There was no duplication in the figures tabulated when only residents of each place were included.

The plan was to secure, so far as possible, a census of children from a given area who were in institutions located in the home area or elsewhere.[2] Obviously, this is a much more difficult type of reporting than that which would furnish institutional statistics per se.

Many of the institutions serve nonresidents and have records which show place of residence for each child under care, but their compilations are made for administrative purposes and reports usually are based on total population figures. The monthly statistics requested, therefore, require the preparation of additional detail, and from the point of view of these institutions the residential figures used in registration statistics do not represent the full volume of their work.

For some institutions a further reduction in the statistics of service was required because delinquents or groups other than dependent children were under care.

---

[1] Representing the local community research committee of the University of Chicago, cooperating with the National Association of Community Chests and Councils. This work was taken over by the Children's Bureau July 1, 1930.

[2] State institutions were not fully covered.

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT GROUPS

To show the proportion of all children under care in foster homes and in institutions who were included in the tabulation because of area residence or excluded because of nonresidence, Table 1 has been prepared. Twenty metropolitan areas that furnished the requisite information are represented. The percentages are based on the average number of children under care on the 1st day of the month.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage of average number of dependent and neglected children in foster homes and in institutions on the 1st day of the month during 1930 who, when placed under care, were resident or nonresident in 20 specified metropolitan areas*

Metropolitan area	Dependent and neglected children under care			
	Per cent in foster homes who were—		Per cent in institutions who were—	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Akron	83.6	16.4	91.3	8.7
Berkeley	36.2	63.8	(1)	(1)
Buffalo	96.2	3.8	88.9	11.1
Canton	73.3	26.7	51.9	48.1
Cincinnati	90.2	9.8	71.4	28.6
Cleveland	100.0		74.2	25.8
Dayton	79.6	20.4	96.0	4.0
Detroit	94.7	5.3	98.2	1.8
Duluth	93.9	6.1	84.7	15.3
Grand Rapids	55.4	44.6	91.3	8.7
Harrisburg	100.0		100.0	
Kansas City (Mo.)	99.6	.4	99.6	.4
Lancaster	75.6	24.4	46.4	53.6
Louisville	100.0		73.8	26.2
Minneapolis	79.6	20.4	53.7	46.3
New Orleans	49.5	50.5	66.2	33.8
Springfield (Ill.)	91.7	8.3	41.7	58.3
Springfield (Mass.)	(1)	(1)	33.6	66.4
St. Paul	64.0	36.0	51.5	48.5
Wichita	31.3	68.7	92.5	7.5

[1] Not reported.

Cleveland, Harrisburg, and Louisville were the only areas where all agencies reporting on children in foster homes gave exclusive service to residents. From Wichita, where less than one-third of the children reported in foster homes were residents, one report was from an agency serving the State. The number of Kansas children served were given as a total in this report, and less than one-fifth of the total were Wichita residents. For the most part other child-placing agencies in Wichita served resident children, but the figures on State service were largely reflected in the combined figures for the area.

The proportion of nonresident children cared for in institutions was as high as two-thirds in one area—Springfield (Mass.). The inclusion of reports from two sectarian institutions not located in Springfield but having a small proportion of Springfield children in their populations accounts for the comparatively small percentage of cases from Springfield.

In Akron, Dayton, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Kansas City (Mo.), and Wichita the resident children included in the census for institutions were 90 per cent or more of those under the care of the reporting agencies.

It will be seen from the foregoing discussion that only segments of the child populations served by certain agencies and institutions are used to establish for each metropolitan area a census of dependent or neglected children who were resident within the area.

The failure to secure representative reporting from 15 cities for the foster-home census and from 13 cities for the institutional census was due, no doubt, in large measure to the difficulty some agencies experienced in segregating the residential statistics.

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR FOSTER HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS

Because a few metropolitan areas were able to report the census of resident children in institutions but not that of resident children in foster homes, or vice versa, combined statistics giving a picture of the extent of both types of care in 1929 and 1930 are complete only for the 21 metropolitan areas listed in Table 2. Census information reported from 11 additional areas, which is partly complete, is presented in Table 3. Although this table does not furnish statistics in full for both types of service in any area, it provides information submitted by the 106 agencies in these areas that were able to fulfill the requirements of reporting.

In the 21 areas from which reporting was complete there were 21,494 children under care on December 31, 1930. (Table 2.) Of these, 11,038 were in foster homes and 10,456 in institutions.

TABLE 2.—*Number of dependent and neglected children from 21 specified metropolitan areas who were in foster homes and in institutions December 31, 1929, and December 31, 1930, and percentage of increase or decrease*

Metropolitan area	Dependent and neglected children under care								
	Total			In foster homes			In institutions		
	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Total—21 areas	20,162	21,494	+6.6	10,062	11,038	+9.7	10,100	10,456	+3.5
Akron	482	525	+8.9	163	183	+12.3	319	342	+7.2
Berkeley	128	126	−1.6	87	81	−6.9	41	45	(1)
Buffalo	2,746	2,846	+3.6	1,255	1,333	+6.2	1,491	1,513	+1.5
Canton	368	334	−9.2	232	204	−12.1	136	130	−4.4
Cincinnati	1,737	1,760	+1.3	738	707	−4.2	999	1,053	+5.4
Cleveland	3,244	3,498	+7.8	2,072	2,374	+14.6	1,172	1,124	−4.1
Dayton	530	565	+6.6	184	196	+6.5	346	369	+6.6
Detroit	3,928	4,216	+7.3	2,526	2,746	+8.7	1,402	1,470	+4.9
Duluth	227	283	+24.7	117	127	+8.5	110	156	+41.8
Grand Rapids	200	221	+10.5	40	55	(1)	160	166	+3.8
Harrisburg	358	371	+3.6	209	202	−3.3	149	169	+13.4
Kansas City (Mo.)	1,217	1,257	+3.3	294	336	+14.3	923	921	−0.2
Lancaster	129	151	+17.1	100	114	+14.0	29	37	(1)
Louisville	1,031	1,203	+16.7	259	337	+30.1	772	866	+12.2
Minneapolis	1,079	1,179	+9.3	762	868	+13.9	317	311	−1.9
New Orleans	980	1,030	+5.1	50	53	+6.0	930	977	+5.1
Sharon	33	38	(1)	17	19	(1)	16	19	(1)
Springfield (Ill.)	272	277	+1.8	103	92	−10.7	169	185	+9.5
Springfield (Mass.)	412	476	+15.5	292	355	+21.6	120	121	+0.8
St. Paul	786	847	+7.8	494	559	+13.2	292	288	−1.4
Wichita	275	291	+5.8	68	97	+42.6	207	194	−6.3

[1] Not computed because number of children was less than 50.

A comparison of the enumerations on December 31, 1929, and on December 31, 1930, shows, on the whole, an expansion of service both in foster homes and in institutions. On December 31, 1930, there were 7 per cent more dependent and neglected children under care outside their own homes than on December 31, 1929. The foster-home service showed a greater increase than the institutional service, the rates of increase being 10 per cent for foster homes and 4 per cent for institutions.

There was an increase in the number of children in foster homes in 16 areas and a decrease in 5. The number of children in institutions increased in 15 areas and decreased in 6. Canton was the only community where there was a decrease in both types of care. In all other metropolitan areas where a reduction in the number of children in institutions occurred, there was an increase in the number of children under care in foster homes.

Further evidence of the upward swing in foster-home and in institutional service from 1929 to 1930 appears in Table 3, which presents incomplete returns from 11 areas. The combined statistics reported by 106 agencies show that there were 7 per cent more children in foster homes and 3 per cent more in institutions on December 31, 1930, than on the corresponding date in 1929.

TABLE 3.—*Number of dependent and neglected children from 11 specified metropolitan areas from which reports of one or more important agencies were not received who were in foster homes and in institutions December 31, 1929, and December 31, 1930, and percentage of increase or decrease*

Metropolitan area	Dependent and neglected children under care								
	Total			In foster homes			In institutions		
	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Total—11 areas	9,324	9,702	+4.1	3,460	3,694	+6.8	5,864	6,008	+2.5
Bridgeport	295	351	+19.0	120	151	+25.8	[1] 175	[1] 200	+14.3
Chicago	4,158	4,355	+4.7	1,412	1,576	+11.6	2,746	2,779	+1.2
Columbus	908	954	+5.1	224	232	+3.6	[1] 684	[1] 722	+5.6
Denver	970	878	−9.5	160	136	−15.0	810	742	−8.4
Des Moines	64	71	+10.9	13	8	(2)	[1] 51	[1] 63	+23.5
Hartford	470	497	+5.7	247	266	+7.7	223	231	+3.6
Newark	471	491	+4.2	192	203	+5.7	279	288	+3.2
New Haven	193	198	+2.6	81	66	−18.5	112	132	+17.9
Omaha	242	263	+8.7	48	52	(2)	194	211	+8.8
Richmond	333	361	+8.4	49	63	(2)	[1] 284	[1] 298	+4.9
Washington	[1] 1,220	[1] 1,283	+5.2	914	941	+3.0	306	342	+11.8

[1] Includes reports from all important agencies.
[2] Not computed because number of children was less than 50.

INDICATIONS FOR 1931

Much interest has been manifested in the developments during 1931 in the children's field. The preliminary returns available indicate that the upward trend in foster-home service during 1930 continued in 1931.

Enumerations of the children in foster homes on December 31, 1931, received from four large cities, when compared with similar data for December 31, 1930, showed percentages of increase in foster-home service as follows: Buffalo, 28 per cent; Cleveland, 24 per cent; Louisville, 33 per cent; and New Orleans, 25 per cent. In two other

large cities, Detroit and Minneapolis, the number of children in foster homes on December 31, 1931, was slightly less than the number receiving this type of care December 31, 1930, a decrease of 5 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively.

Comparable figures which are available on institutional care for December 31 of 1930 and of 1931 indicate that changes in this type of care were slight, with increases in some areas and decreases in others. Complete returns for 1931 will be necessary before a definite appraisal for the registration area can be made.

It is recognized that a preferable method of comparing the services of one year with those of another would be on the basis of the volume of annual service measured by the days' care given. This measure could not be used in the presentation of combined statistics for both types of care because it was not available for foster-home service except as related to the group of children who were in boarding homes.

MONTHLY TRENDS OF SERVICE

To trace the trend of both types of service through the months of 1930, the number of children under care in foster homes and in institutions on the 1st day of each month is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4.—*Number of dependent and neglected children from 18 metropolitan areas* [1] *who were in foster homes and in institutions on the 1st day of each month during 1930*

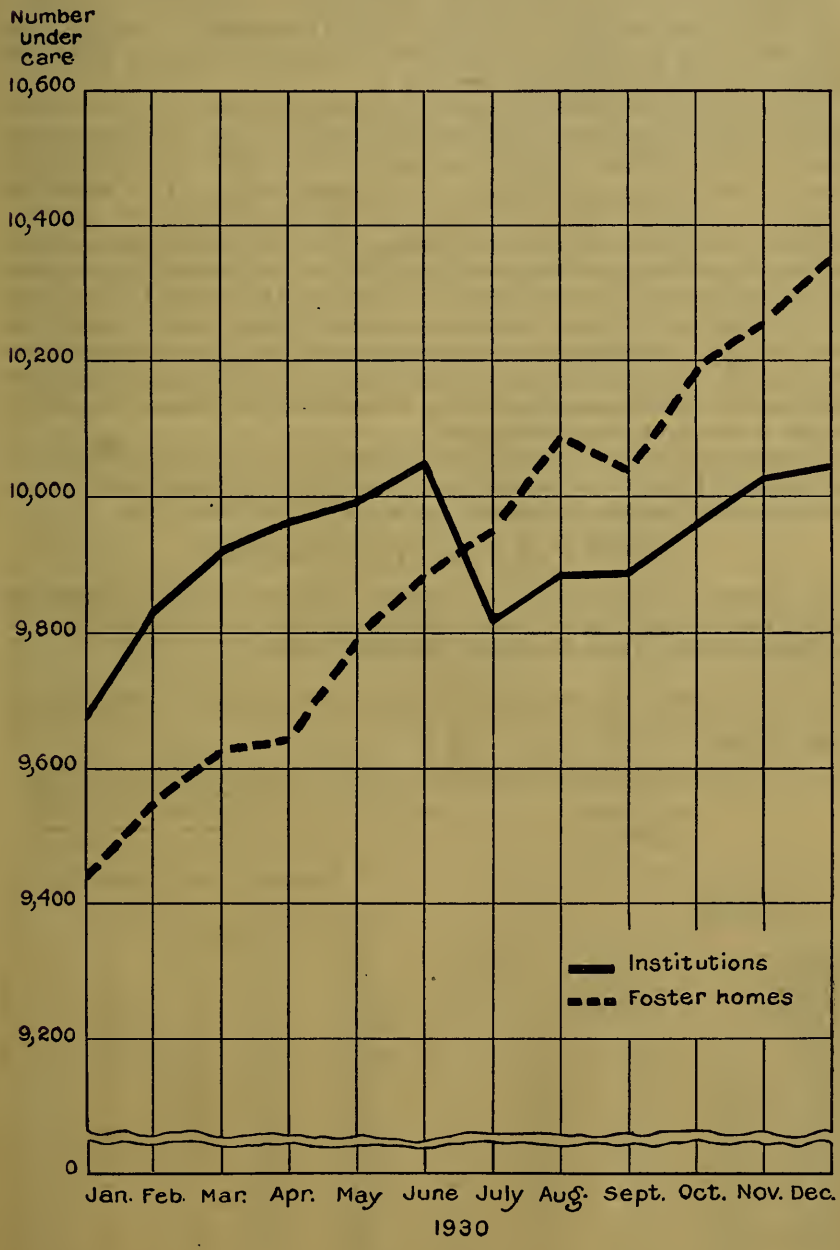
Month	Dependent and neglected children under care on 1st day of month—		Month	Dependent and neglected children under care on 1st day of month—	
	In foster homes	In institutions		In foster homes	In institutions
January	9,435	9,675	July	9,951	9,817
February	9,550	9,832	August	10,089	9,884
March	9,628	9,922	September	10,038	9,887
April	9,646	9,965	October	10,186	9,959
May	9,794	9,991	November	10,258	10,026
June	9,886	10,051	December	10,351	10,042

[1] Akron, Berkeley, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Harrisburg, Kansas City (Mo.), Lancaster, Louisville, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Sharon, St. Paul, Wichita.

An illustration of these figures, which were combined from the reports of 18 metropolitan areas, appears on page 7. The curve representing the trend of child care in foster homes shows a steady increase in the enumeration month by month from January to August. On the 1st of September there was a decline in the number of children under care concurrent with the release of some children from farm and vacation homes. By October 1, however, there were more children in foster homes than on the 1st day of any summer month, and the trend continued upward until the last enumeration for the year, made on December 1.

The number of children under care in institutions increased month by month from January 1 to June 1. The much lower enumeration for July reflects the large number of discharges made in June. Separations which were due to the placement of children in farm or vacation homes for the summer cause the curve representing institutional service to decline as that representing foster-home care rises. An even greater decrease in institutional population due to this seasonal

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN FROM 18 METROPOLITAN AREAS WHO WERE IN FOSTER HOMES AND IN INSTITUTIONS ON THE 1ST DAY OF EACH MONTH DURING 1930



movement to foster homes would have been evidenced had it not been for a counter movement increasing the institutional intake during the summer. In Detroit this was caused by the acceptance for temporary care of health-problem children.

Following the July enumeration the number of children in institutions increased month by month until December 1, but by that date the child population, 10,042, was not quite equal to the peak population, 10,051, recorded on June 1.

The chart illustrates an interesting change within the year in the distribution of service between the two types of care. The enumeration on the first day of 1930 disclosed more children in institutions than in foster homes (9,675 and 9,435, respectively). This situation continued through June. The summer months would be expected to bring some reversal of these conditions, but the enumerations made in the fall and early winter show that the lead in foster-home service commenced in the summer continued, and by December 1 there were 10,351 children in foster homes as compared with 10,042 children in institutions. For the period between the first and last enumerations charted, 916 more children were admitted to foster homes than were discharged. Corresponding figures for institutions showed an excess of 367 admissions over discharges.

These gains in each group when added to the number under care on January 1 give the populations as of December 1 and show foster-home care as the predominant type of service on that date.

EXTENT OF EACH TYPE OF SERVICE

To show the distribution of resident children in each community under foster-home and under institutional care, the enumeration as of December 31, 1930, has been given in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Number and percentage of dependent and neglected children from 21 specified metropolitan areas who were in foster homes and in institutions December 31, 1930*

Metropolitan area	Dependent and neglected children under care Dec. 31, 1930				
	Total	In foster homes		In institutions	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total—21 areas	21,494	11,038	51.4	10,456	48.6
Akron	525	183	34.9	342	65.1
Berkeley	126	81	64.3	45	35.7
Buffalo	2,846	1,333	46.8	1,513	53.2
Canton	334	204	61.1	130	38.9
Cincinnati	1,760	707	40.2	1,053	59.8
Cleveland	3,498	2,374	67.9	1,124	32.1
Dayton	565	196	34.7	369	65.3
Detroit	4,216	2,746	65.1	1,470	34.9
Duluth	283	127	44.9	156	55.1
Grand Rapids	221	55	24.9	166	75.1
Harrisburg	371	202	54.4	169	45.6
Kansas City (Mo.)	1,257	336	26.7	921	73.3
Lancaster	151	114	75.5	37	24.5
Louisville	1,203	337	28.0	866	72.0
Minneapolis	1,179	868	73.6	311	26.4
New Orleans	1,030	53	5.1	977	94.9
Sharon	38	19	(1)	19	(1)
Springfield (Ill.)	277	92	33.2	185	66.8
Springfield (Mass.)	476	355	74.6	121	25.4
St. Paul	847	559	66.0	288	34.0
Wichita	291	97	33.3	194	66.7

[1] Per cent not shown because number of children was less than 50.

It was found that in the 21 metropolitan areas represented 51 per cent of the resident children under care were in foster homes and 49 per cent were in institutions on the last day of 1930. However, in 11 of the 21 areas there were more children in institutions than in foster homes, the proportion of children so placed ranging from 53 per cent in Buffalo to 95 per cent in New Orleans. In nine communities the majority of children were in foster homes. This type of care was used most widely in Lancaster, Springfield (Mass.), and Minneapolis. In Sharon the same number of children were receiving each type of care on December 31. The bar diagram on page 10 illustrates the predominant method of care which prevailed in each area at the end of 1930.

ANNUAL MEASURE OF CHILD DEPENDENCY

The actual number of children served annually is difficult to determine from the reports of institutions and child-placing agencies. Counts free from duplication are important to show the extent of child dependency reached by these services and to establish rates by which comparisons of community situations may be made.

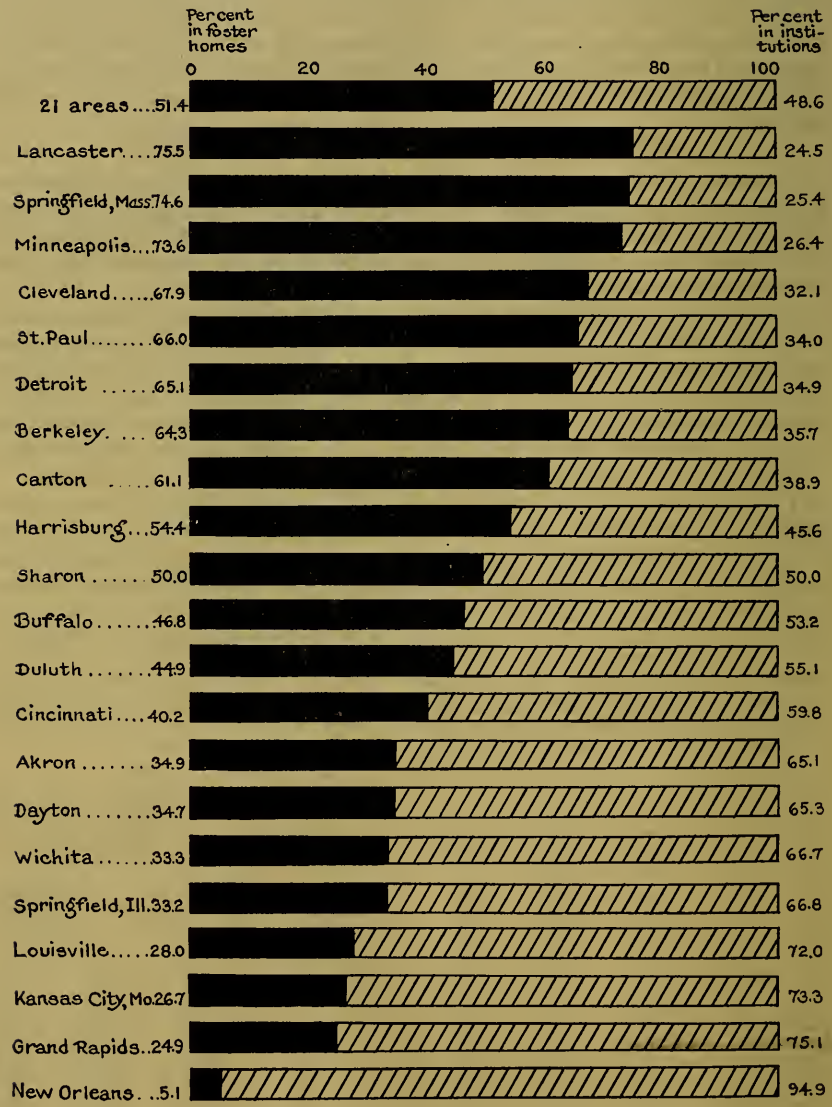
Owing to the shifting of children from foster homes to institutions and vice versa, some children may be enumerated as inmates both of institutions and of foster homes during the course of a year. Others may be moved back and forth from their own homes to institutions several times during a year as family exigencies arise, or the moves may be between their own homes and foster homes. Upon each reappearance for care the child is enumerated again under intake.

The method of reporting devised to eliminate recurrent cases permitted the calculation of an unduplicated annual total for the combined group under care in institutions and foster homes in each community but did not yield an unduplicated count of the different children under each separate type of care during 1930. Statistics for this combined group from 16 metropolitan areas have been given in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—*Number of agencies from which reports were requested, number from which reports were received and tabulated, and number of dependent and neglected children from 16 specified metropolitan areas who were in foster homes and institutions during 1930 and rate per 10,000 population under 21 years of age*

Metropolitan area	Number of agencies from which—		Dependent and neglected children in foster homes and institutions during 1930	
	Reports were requested	Reports were received and tabulated	Number	Rate per 10,000 population under 21 years of age
Total—16 areas	158	156	23,055	117.4
Canton	6	6	744	174.2
Buffalo	17	17	4,638	164.8
Louisville	15	15	1,552	147.4
Cincinnati	20	19	2,805	144.7
Wichita	6	5	531	135.6
Cleveland	22	22	5,329	124.4
Minneapolis	18	18	1,897	121.1
St. Paul	14	14	1,183	116.7
Duluth	4	4	384	100.5
Lancaster	2	2	207	93.0
Dayton	4	4	754	91.4
Akron	4	4	787	72.6
New Orleans	19	19	1,266	68.8
Harrisburg	3	3	478	63.5
Grand Rapids	3	3	453	57.0
Sharon	1	1	47	19.6

PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN WHO WERE IN FOSTER HOMES AND IN INSTITUTIONS ON DECEMBER 31, 1930



About 23,000 dependent and neglected children in these areas were at some time during the year either in foster homes or in institutions. Duration of care may have been for the entire year or any portion of it.

In all areas combined an average of 117 children per 10,000 population under 21 years of age received assistance, but community rates varied widely, being as low as 20 and as high as 174, the respective rates for Sharon and Canton.

To what extent home care for dependent children through the medium of mothers' aid and public or private family relief reduced the number of children removed from their homes and hence lowered these rates of service in any community is an important matter for query. Information on care in the home that was gathered through the 1930 study of social statistics related to the number of families served by mothers' aid and outdoor relief. The number of dependent children involved was not reported.

The Children's Bureau has requested reports on mothers' aid for 1931 which will show the number of children aided and will permit in future reports a comparison of the number of dependent children receiving home care through mothers' aid with the number under care away from home. However, no attempt has yet been made under the social-registration plan to ascertain the number of children who are beneficiaries of family welfare and relief agencies.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARE

Only 13 per cent of the children in institutions on December 31, 1930, were in those maintained by public support, according to reports of 25 metropolitan areas, and in only seven of these areas were public institutions utilized to care for dependent children. (Table 7.) The statistics omit some dependent children in State schools or other State institutions not located in the reporting cities, as well as some children in national and regional homes maintained by private agencies. However, they are sufficiently complete to show that the care of children in institutions lies largely in private hands.

TABLE 7.—*Number and percentage of dependent and neglected children from 25 specified metropolitan areas who were in public and in private institutions December 31, 1930*

Metropolitan area	Dependent and neglected children in institutions, Dec. 31, 1930				
	Total	In public institutions		In private institutions	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total—25 areas	11,739	1,513	12.9	10,226	87.1
Akron	342	256	74.9	86	25.1
Berkeley	45			45	100.0
Bridgeport	200	16	8.0	184	92.0
Buffalo	1,513			1,513	100.0
Canton	130	71	54.6	59	45.4
Cincinnati	1,053			1,053	100.0
Cleveland	1,124			1,124	100.0
Columbus	722	502	69.5	220	30.5
Dayton	369	241	65.3	128	34.7
Des Moines	63			63	100.0
Detroit	1,470			1,470	100.0
Duluth	156			156	100.0
Grand Rapids	166			166	100.0
Harrisburg	169			169	100.0
Kansas City (Mo.)	921			921	100.0
Lancaster	37			37	100.0
Louisville	866	342	39.5	524	60.5
Minneapolis	311			311	100.0
New Orleans	977			977	100.0
Richmond	298	85	28.5	213	71.5
Sharon	19			19	100.0
Springfield (Ill.)	185			185	100.0
Springfield (Mass.)	121			121	100.0
St. Paul	288			288	100.0
Wichita	194			194	100.0

Fifty-eight per cent of the children in foster homes on December 31, 1930, were under the care of private agencies. This finding relates to a group of 22 cities, in 12 of which both public and private agencies supervised children in foster homes and in 10 of which there was private supervision only. (Table 8.) In Akron, omitted from Table 8, foster-home care was provided by a joint public and private agency.

TABLE 8.—*Number and percentage of dependent and neglected children from 22 specified metropolitan areas who were in foster homes under the care of public and of private agencies December 31, 1930*

Metropolitan area	Dependent and neglected children in foster homes Dec. 31, 1930				
	Total	Under care of public agencies		Under care of private agencies	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total—22 areas	12,953	5,384	41.6	7,569	58.4
Berkeley	81			81	100.0
Buffalo	1,333	1,133	85.0	200	15.0
Canton	204	49	24.0	155	76.0
Cincinnati	707			707	100.0
Cleveland	2,374	1,082	45.6	1,292	54.4
Dayton	196	60	30.6	136	69.4
Detroit	2,746			2,746	100.0
Duluth	127	101	79.5	26	20.5
Grand Rapids	55			55	100.0
Harrisburg	202			202	100.0
Kansas City (Mo.)	336	162	48.2	174	51.8
Lancaster	114			114	100.0
Louisville	337	285	84.6	52	15.4
Minneapolis	868	227	26.2	641	73.8
New Orleans	53			53	100.0
Sharon	19			19	100.0
Springfield (Ill.)	92			92	100.0
Springfield (Mass.)	355	251	70.7	104	29.3
St. Louis	1,157	881	76.1	276	23.9
St. Paul	559	263	47.0	296	53.0
Washington	941	890	94.6	51	5.4
Wichita	97			97	100.0

STATISTICS RELATING TO FOSTER HOMES

Comparison has previously been made between the number of children in foster homes at the close of 1929 and of 1930 in 21 areas that reported statistics for foster homes and for institutions. (Table 2.) In the slightly different group of cities shown in Table 8 it was found that 9 per cent more children were under foster-home care on December 31, 1930, than on the corresponding date in 1929. The number of public wards in foster homes had increased 38 per cent, according to comparative data on this basis.

Statistics for Cleveland accounted for the sharp advance in public care. Public service was inaugurated in Cleveland in June, 1930, and a number of children in foster homes were transferred from private to public charge. When Cleveland is omitted from the group, it is still found that the growth of public service was somewhat more pronounced than that of private service, the increase from December 31, 1929, to December 31, 1930, being at a rate of 10 per cent for public agencies and of 6 per cent for private agencies.

RATES OF SERVICE IN FOSTER HOMES

To show representative figures for the number of children in foster homes in 1930, an average of those under care on the 1st day of the month is given in Table 9. In the 20 areas which reported these data, 11,078 children, or 36 per 10,000 population under 21 years of age, were in foster homes. The rates are, of course, higher for those cities where a system of foster-home care had been extensively

developed. Thus in Minneapolis, Cleveland, and St. Paul, where the rates were slightly above 50 and were higher than those for other cities, foster-home care was the prevailing type of care given outside the home to dependent and neglected children. In the cities such as Grand Rapids and New Orleans, where foster-home care was represented by extremely low rates, institutions were used largely in providing for children deprived of their homes.

TABLE 9.—*Number of agencies from which reports were requested, number from which reports were received and tabulated, average number of dependent and neglected children from 20 specified metropolitan areas who were in foster homes on the 1st day of the month during 1930, and rate per 10,000 population under 21 years of age*

Metropolitan area	Number of agencies from which—		Average number of dependent and neglected children in foster homes on 1st day of month	
	Reports were requested	Reports were received and tabulated	Number	Rate per 10,000 population under 21 years of age
Total—20 areas	78	75	11,078	36.1
Minneapolis	10	10	828	52.9
Cleveland	5	4	2,226	52.0
St. Paul	7	7	520	51.3
Lancaster	2	2	108	48.5
Buffalo	4	4	1,280	45.5
Detroit	7	6	2,678	42.5
Cincinnati	3	3	691	35.6
Springfield (Ill.)	1	1	99	34.0
Duluth	3	3	123	32.2
St. Louis	4	4	1,078	31.6
Berkeley	2	2	87	31.5
Harrisburg	2	2	211	28.0
Louisville	2	2	293	27.8
Kansas City (Mo.)	8	8	306	25.7
Dayton	3	3	193	23.4
Wichita	5	4	82	20.9
Akron	4	4	173	16.0
Sharon	1	1	19	7.9
Grand Rapids	3	3	36	4.5
New Orleans	2	2	47	2.6

TYPE OF FOSTER-HOME CARE

Board was paid for the majority of children in foster homes, as may be seen from the findings in Table 10, which relate to 22 metropolitan areas. About 72 per cent of the children under care were in boarding homes, 19 per cent in free foster homes, and 6 per cent were self-supporting but under supervision. Duluth, Sharon, Springfield (Ill.), and Wichita were the only areas where the proportion of children in free homes equaled or exceeded the proportion of children in boarding homes. Free foster homes may be utilized more frequently in areas where funds for boarding-home care are limited. Akron and Louisville had the highest percentage of children in foster homes who were self-supporting.

The proportion of children living with their mothers in wage homes was not shown separately in Table 10, as only 1 per cent of all children in foster homes were in the group. A maternity home reporting from

Wichita, however, supervised a considerable number of children who received this form of care, and its reports account for the rather large proportion of children in Wichita classified as "under other type of care."

TABLE 10.—*Percentage* [1] *of dependent and neglected children from 22 specified metropolitan areas who were in free foster homes, in boarding homes, self-supporting, or receiving other types of care during 1930*

Metropolitan area	Percentage [1] of dependent and neglected children in foster homes who were—			
	In free foster homes	In boarding homes	Self-supporting	Under other type of care
Total—22 areas	18.7	71.7	5.7	3.9
Akron	30.7	37.7	14.9	16.7
Berkeley	16.9	75.2	7.8	----
Buffalo	12.0	86.4	.7	.9
Canton	23.5	69.6	1.5	5.4
Cincinnati	26.1	62.4	5.5	6.0
Cleveland	11.5	74.0	9.0	5.5
Dayton	21.8	71.5	4.8	1.9
Detroit	18.2	76.7	3.3	1.8
Duluth	54.5	45.0	.5	----
Grand Rapids	32.3	65.5	2.2	----
Harrisburg	21.7	64.7	3.4	10.1
Kansas City (Mo.)	30.4	64.2	3.1	2.3
Lancaster	36.1	61.7	.6	1.6
Louisville	15.4	63.5	15.0	6.1
Minneapolis	19.6	66.7	9.2	4.4
New Orleans	29.5	65.9	4.6	----
Sharon	80.8	13.8	----	5.4
Springfield (Ill.)	46.9	46.8	6.3	----
St. Louis	12.3	79.8	7.4	.5
St. Paul	39.9	47.8	9.0	3.3
Washington	14.8	74.0	3.7	7.5
Wichita	41.9	24.1	1.2	32.8

[1] Based on average number of children under care on the last day of the month during 1930, except for Canton and Washington, for which percentages were based on children under care on Dec. 31, 1930.

EXPANSION IN BOARDING-HOME SERVICE

Evidence from agencies in 16 metropolitan areas presented in Table 11 shows that the number of days' care provided in boarding homes increased 12 per cent from 1929 to 1930. There was a general expansion in this type of service, except in Grand Rapids and Harrisburg, and both public and private agencies in all other areas listed provided more care in boarding homes during 1930 than during 1929.

Information on days' care given in free foster homes and in foster homes of other types was not requested in 1930, so that a calculation on the extent of foster-home care as a whole can not be made through the measurement of days' care.

It is the purpose to develop reporting so that this useful measurement will be available. Revision in reporting is also needed to show first admissions to foster homes within a calendar year as distinguished from readmissions. This information will make possible an annual count of the number of different children in foster homes, with rates per population and rates of turnover based thereon.

TABLE 11.—*Number of days' care provided dependent and neglected children from 16 specified metropolitan areas who were in boarding homes during 1929 and 1930 and percentage of increase or decrease in 1930 as compared with 1929*

Metropolitan area and type of supervision	Days' care provided dependent and neglected children in boarding homes		
	1929	1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Total—16 areas	2,018,651	2,256,053	+11.8
Supervision by—			
Public agencies	729,950	818,992	+12.2
Private agencies	1,288,701	1,437,061	+11.5
SUPERVISION BY PUBLIC AND BY PRIVATE AGENCIES			
Buffalo	349,180	402,210	+15.2
Public agency	319,958	364,389	+13.9
Private agencies	29,222	37,821	+29.4
Dayton	43,314	49,960	+15.3
Public agency	3,659	7,140	+95.1
Private agencies	39,655	42,820	+8.0
Kansas City (Mo.)	62,158	73,121	+17.6
Public agency	46,021	54,746	+19.0
Private agencies [1]	16,137	18,375	+13.9
Louisville	56,524	68,426	+21.1
Public agency	35,495	47,367	+33.4
Private agency	21,029	21,059	+0.1
Minneapolis	174,300	198,690	+14.0
Public agency	64,340	67,739	+5.3
Private agencies	109,960	130,951	+19.1
St. Louis	302,434	316,712	+4.7
Public agency	223,503	230,197	+3.0
Private agencies	78,931	86,515	+9.6
St. Paul	76,062	90,151	+18.5
Public agency	36,974	47,414	+28.2
Private agencies	39,088	42,737	+9.3
SUPERVISION BY PRIVATE AGENCIES ONLY			
Canton [1]	36,224	37,743	+4.2
Cincinnati	123,690	161,854	+30.9
Detroit	689,691	745,215	+8.1
Grand Rapids	11,473	9,159	−20.2
Harrisburg	49,820	49,485	−0.7
Lancaster	18,361	24,453	+33.2
New Orleans	9,365	11,549	+23.3
Sharon		875	
Springfield (Ill.)	16,055	16,450	+2.5

[1] Excludes figures of 1 or more agencies which did not report in 1929.

STATISTICS RELATING TO INSTITUTIONS

Rates on two bases have been presented to show the extent of institutional service to children in proportion to the number of minors in each area. Table 12 gives rates based on a representative enumeration of children in institutions during 1930, obtained by calculating an average for the 1st day of the month. In the 22 metropolitan areas from which monthly reports were received the average number of children in institutions on the 1st day of the month was 11,149, a rate of 37 children per 10,000 population under 21 years of age. Kansas City and Louisville were the areas with the highest rates, 77.5 and 77.2, respectively. Cleveland had the largest number of institu-

tions from which reports were received (19), although nearly as many institutions reported from Cincinnati and New Orleans (18 and 17, respectively).

TABLE 12.—*Number of institutions from which reports were requested, number from which reports were received and tabulated, average number of dependent and neglected children from 22 specified metropolitan areas who were in institutions* [1] *on the 1st day of the month during 1930, and rate per 10,000 population under 21 years of age*

Metropolitan area	Number of institutions from which—		Average number of dependent and neglected children in institutions [1] on 1st day of month	
	Reports were requested	Reports were received and tabulated	Number	Rate per 10,000 population under 21 years of age
Total—22 areas	179	175	11,149	36.8
Kansas City (Mo.)	12	12	921	77.5
Louisville	14	14	813	77.2
Columbus	9	8	695	56.8
Buffalo	13	13	1,547	55.0
Cincinnati	19	18	1,017	52.4
New Orleans	17	17	943	51.3
Wichita	4	4	195	49.8
Dayton	2	2	354	42.9
Duluth	3	3	134	35.1
Richmond	8	7	294	32.2
Akron	3	3	341	31.5
St. Paul	10	10	293	28.9
Cleveland	19	19	1,187	27.7
Bridgeport	6	6	183	25.3
Detroit	15	14	1,455	23.1
Grand Rapids	2	2	168	21.1
Harrisburg	2	2	155	20.6
Minneapolis	13	13	310	19.8
Berkeley	4	4	41	14.8
Lancaster	1	1	31	13.9
Des Moines	2	2	56	11.3
Sharon	1	1	16	6.7

[1] Not including children in State public schools, other State institutions, or in national or regional homes of private agencies.

A more exact measure of the volume of institutional service during 1930 in the various areas is based on the number of days' care provided for children in institutions. The information in Table 13 relates to a group of cities slightly different from that shown in Table 12. In the 23 areas represented in Table 13 nearly 4,000,000 days' care was given to children in the institutions, of which more than 3,500,000 was provided by private institutions.

In the 23 areas an average of 1,304 days' care was given per 1,000 population under 21 years of age. In St. Paul, the city at mid-point, 1,053 days' care was provided per 1,000 resident minors, an annual service equivalent to about 1 day's care to each child in the city.

The areas which appear in both tables have the same relative ranks when rated in accordance either with the average number of children under care on the 1st day of the month or with the number of days' care provided annually.

TABLE 13.—*Number of institutions from which reports were requested, number from which reports were received and tabulated, number of days' care given to dependent and neglected children from 23 specified metropolitan areas who were in institutions [1] during 1930, and rate per 1,000 population under 21 years of age*

Metropolitan area	Number of institutions from which—		Days' care given to dependent and neglected children in institutions during 1930 [1]	
	Reports were requested	Reports were received and tabulated	Total	Rate per 1,000 population under 21 years of age
Total—23 areas	179	176	3,929,545	1,304.2
Kansas City (Mo.)	12	12	339,503	2,856.5
Louisville	14	14	299,985	2,848.9
Buffalo	13	13	569,031	2,021.3
Cincinnati	19	18	371,518	1,915.9
New Orleans	17	17	343,668	1,867.8
Wichita	4	4	72,302	1,846.3
Dayton	2	2	129,771	1,572.6
Duluth	3	3	50,211	1,314.1
Richmond	8	7	107,879	1,180.4
Akron	3	3	124,458	1,148.5
Canton	5	5	47,357	1,108.6
St. Paul	10	10	106,714	1,052.5
Cleveland	19	19	432,815	1,010.4
Bridgeport	6	6	67,003	927.3
Detroit	15	14	532,916	846.6
Springfield (Mass.)	4	4	50,065	824.5
Grand Rapids	2	2	61,511	774.0
Harrisburg	2	2	57,286	760.6
Minneapolis	13	13	113,340	723.7
Berkeley	4	4	15,326	554.8
Lancaster	1	1	11,396	512.0
Des Moines	2	2	19,678	397.5
Sharon	1	1	5,812	242.6

[1] Not including children in State public schools, other State institutions, or in national or regional homes of private agencies.

Data previously presented under combined statistics of institutions and foster homes showed that there were 4 per cent more children in institutions on December 31, 1930, than on December 31, 1929, in 21 of the registration cities. When based on the measure of the number of days' care provided throughout each year, the increase in service from 1929 to 1930 is indicated as very slight. Data on this base given in Table 14 are available, however, for only 18 areas. The total of 3,670,521 days' care provided in institutions in these areas during 1930 exceeded the service of 1929 by only 11,319 days' care, an increase of less than 1 per cent. The volume of service in public institutions increased by 4 per cent from 1929 to 1930, and service in private institutions was slightly reduced.

Harrisburg had the highest rate of increase recorded for any city (12 per cent), and the greatest decrease in service was that shown for Minneapolis (9 per cent).

TABLE 14.—*Number of days' care provided dependent and neglected children from 18 specified metropolitan areas who were in institutions during 1929 and 1930 and percentage of increase or decrease in 1930 as compared with 1929*

Metropolitan area and type of institution	Days' care provided dependent and neglected children in institutions		
	In 1929	In 1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Total—18 areas	3,659,202	3,670,521	+0.3
Public institutions	316,830	330,011	+4.2
Private institutions	3,342,372	3,340,510	−0.1
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS			
Akron	129,443	124,458	−3.9
Public institution	86,396	88,675	+2.6
Private institutions	43,047	35,783	−16.9
Bridgeport [1]	34,743	33,164	−4.5
Public institution	8,078	7,342	−9.1
Private institutions	26,665	25,822	−3.2
Dayton	122,157	129,771	+6.2
Public institution	72,401	81,190	+12.1
Private institution	49,756	48,581	−2.4
Louisville	304,281	299,985	−1.4
Public institution	119,234	120,330	+0.9
Private institutions	185,047	179,655	−2.9
Richmond	105,190	107,879	+2.6
Public institution	30,721	32,474	+5.7
Private institutions	74,469	75,405	+1.3
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ONLY			
Buffalo	550,750	569,031	+3.3
Cincinnati	374,401	371,518	−0.8
Cleveland [1]	415,963	400,967	−3.6
Detroit [1]	496,792	522,216	+5.1
Grand Rapids	64,173	61,511	−4.1
Harrisburg	51,329	57,286	+11.6
Kansas City (Mo.)	335,129	339,503	+1.3
Lancaster	11,871	11,396	−4.0
Minneapolis	123,935	113,340	−8.5
New Orleans	356,465	343,668	−3.6
Sharon	5,628	5,812	+3.3
St. Paul	103,791	106,714	+2.8
Wichita	73,161	72,302	−1.2

[1] Excludes figures of 1 or more institutions which did not report in 1929.

To compare the service of the two years, information on days' care is preferred to information on the number of children cared for, as it provides for a consideration of the duration of care, a factor not accounted for when enumerations are used. In some instances areas having more children under care on December 31, 1930, than on December 31, 1929, had nevertheless curtailed the volume of service somewhat in 1930. This may be illustrated by the figures for Cincinnati. Table 2 shows that 54 more children were in institutions at the end of 1930 than at the end of 1929 in Cincinnati, yet the number of days' care given in 1930 was slightly less than the number provided in 1929. (Table 14.)

CASE WORK FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

In addition to reporting the census of dependent and neglected children removed from their homes, child-caring agencies were asked to submit information on their case-work activities and expenditures during 1930 for children who were under care either away from home or at home.

The group of agencies which reported case-work service was necessarily somewhat different from the group which reported the census of children under care. As only agencies which placed children in foster homes or supervised children in their own homes were asked to report, a large number of institutions that reported for the census did not submit reports on case work. However, all children's aid organizations that reported the census of children in foster homes were requested to report their case-work activities. In addition, a few protective societies not engaged in child placing reported case work.

Detailed data were requested on applications and complaints, cases under care, board paid and relief given, and the source of funds expended for the support of dependent and neglected children.

APPLICATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

Some agencies that submitted information on case work were not expected to report on applications and complaints, either because their programs did not include investigations or because their practice was to report all cases in the process of investigation as "under care." Forty-four children's agencies in 17 metropolitan areas submitted the data on this subject presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Number of applications and complaints handled by case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 17 specified metropolitan areas during 1930*

Metropolitan area	Applications and complaints						
	Total	Pending Dec. 31, 1929	Received during year	Disposed of during year			Pending Dec. 31, 1930
				Total	Accepted for care	Other dispositions	
Total—17 areas	37,555	705	36,850	36,797	15,979	20,818	758
Akron	331	28	303	322	167	155	9
Buffalo	3,537	38	3,499	3,387	2,258	1,129	150
Cincinnati	11,417	138	11,279	11,319	4,009	7,310	98
Cleveland	9,456	97	9,359	9,393	2,819	6,574	63
Dayton	1,229	60	1,169	1,146	383	763	83
Des Moines	159	14	145	142	92	50	17
Grand Rapids	723	1	722	710	316	394	13
Harrisburg	393	24	369	357	65	292	36
Minneapolis	2,099	37	2,062	2,053	1,242	811	46
New Orleans	2,691	10	2,681	2,691	1,958	733	----
Omaha	730	1	729	730	694	36	----
Springfield (Ill.)	38	8	30	26	7	19	12
Springfield (Mass.)	312	23	289	288	108	180	24
St. Louis	1,612	40	1,572	1,560	531	1,029	52
St. Paul	1,229	25	1,204	1,216	746	470	13
Washington	1,303	150	1,153	1,172	442	730	131
Wichita	296	11	285	285	142	143	11

Of the 37,555 applications and complaints relating to children which were handled during 1930, 36,797 were disposed of and only 758 were carried forward for action in 1931. Less than one-half (43 per cent) of the applications and complaints disposed of involved children accepted for care. On the basis of families there were 17,530 applications and complaints disposed of, 42 per cent of which subsequently became cases under care.

The proportion of children's cases disposed of by acceptance was very much higher in some cities than in others, ranging from 18 per cent in Harrisburg to 95 per cent in Omaha. In each community the proportion of cases received for care is influenced by the type of work which leading agencies conduct, as may be exemplified by the situation in Omaha. The agency which reported the major volume of case work in that city gave a specialized service on behalf of children suffering from cruelty, abuse, or neglect. Complaints to protective societies when found valid usually receive immediate case-work attention, and every effort is made to adjust conditions in the home. Such a procedure results in a much larger proportion of acceptances than would be made from applications for long-term care. Different policies in regard to handling applications and different practices in the process of disposition may also be reflected in high or low rates of acceptance.

CHILDREN UNDER CARE

Sixty-five children's agencies in 20 areas supplied the information on the number of children under care which has been summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Number of children cared for by case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 20 specified metropolitan areas during 1930*

Metropolitan area	Total number of different children under care during year	Children under care Dec. 31, 1929	Children received for care during year			Recurrent cases during year	Children released from care during year	Children under care Dec. 31, 1930
			Total	Never before under care	Under care prior to 1930			
Total—20 areas	30,100	15,668	14,432	11,334	3,098	1,174	13,290	16,810
Akron	466	225	241	205	36	23	222	244
Berkeley	274	190	84	73	11	---	110	164
Canton	1,045	401	644	542	102	55	398	647
Cincinnati	6,502	2,373	4,129	2,954	1,175	341	3,200	3,302
Dayton	1,041	675	366	334	32	25	297	744
Des Moines	246	148	98	93	5	5	73	173
Duluth	1,088	703	385	376	9	16	344	744
Grand Rapids	618	272	346	325	21	41	310	308
Harrisburg	378	320	58	49	9	7	70	308
Kansas City (Mo.)	1,927	733	1,194	1,149	45	26	1,082	845
Lancaster	151	114	37	37	---	1	30	121
Minneapolis	5,501	3,194	2,307	1,593	714	234	2,772	2,729
New Orleans	4,288	2,498	1,790	1,437	353	168	1,857	2,431
Omaha	755	179	576	335	241	118	583	172
Sharon	46	33	13	13	---	---	8	38
Springfield (Ill.)	346	244	102	88	14	4	100	246
Springfield (Mass.)	900	267	633	422	211	27	638	262
St. Louis	1,973	1,440	533	479	54	26	404	1,569
St. Paul	2,294	1,572	722	690	32	16	647	1,647
Wichita	261	87	174	140	34	41	145	116

A total of 30,100 children were under the supervision of these agencies during the course of the year. Of these, 15,668 were children whose care was continued from 1929, and 14,432 were children received for care during 1930. The annual intake for the year reported by each agency is exclusive of cases recurrent during the year. Agencies have shown marked improvement in making the segregation of recurrent cases which is essential to show the number of different children served within a calendar year. This information was complete for only 12 areas in 1929 as compared with 20 areas in 1930.

While the number of different children under care in each city given in column 1 of Table 2 is free from duplication so far as each agency is concerned, if children were served by more than one agency in a city, some duplication resulted in the city consolidation of agency statistics.

Of the 30,100 children aided during the year, agencies were able to discontinue the care of 13,290, leaving a case load of 16,810 on December 31, 1930. On that date 1,142 more children were receiving case-work attention in the 20 areas combined than at the close of 1929, an increase of 7 per cent. Case loads expanded in 14 areas and decreased in 6 areas. The decreases were negligible except in Berkeley and in Minneapolis where the number of children receiving case-work service declined by 14 and 15 per cent, respectively, from December 31, 1929, to December 31, 1930.

The children and the families dealt with by case-working agencies constituted two groups which were not strictly related to each other when statistics were combined for city totals. Some agencies dealt with children but had no case-work contacts with their families, with the result that children were reported as under care without corresponding reports on their families. This caused the elimination of some agencies from the tabulation of family data.

In the metropolitan areas listed in Table 2, exclusive of Harrisburg and Duluth, agencies whose service for children included case work for their families reported 8,225 families under care December 31, 1929, as compared with 8,890 families under care December 31, 1930, an increase of 8 per cent. According to the enumerations on these dates an expansion in family case work was indicated in 15 of the 18 communities.

TURNOVER IN CHILDREN'S CASES

When the total number of children under care throughout the year in a given area is much larger than the average number served on the 1st day of the month, a high rate of turnover is indicated. Table 3 gives a measurement of turnover in children's cases for 19 metropolitan areas.

TABLE 3.—*Comparison of total number of different children under care during 1930 and average number under care on the 1st day of the month by case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 19 specified metropolitan areas*

Metropolitan area	Total number of different children under care during 1930	Average number of children under care on 1st day of month	Ratio of total number of children under care during 1930 to average number under care on 1st day of month	Metropolitan area	Total number of different children under care during 1930	Average number of children under care on 1st day of month	Ratio of total number of children under care during 1930 to average number under care on 1st day of month
Total—19 areas	29,055	16,160	179.8	Lancaster	151	120	125.8
				Minneapolis	5,501	3,248	169.4
Akron	466	244	191.0	New Orleans	4,288	2,455	174.7
Berkeley	274	186	147.3	Omaha	755	172	439.0
Cincinnati	6,502	2,875	226.2	Sharon	46	34	135.3
Dayton	1,041	709	146.8	Springfield (Ill.)	346	254	136.2
Des Moines	246	159	154.7	Springfield (Mass.)	900	350	257.1
Duluth	1,088	739	147.2	St. Louis	1,973	1,487	132.7
Grand Rapids	618	272	227.2	St. Paul	2,294	1,637	140.1
Harrisburg	378	315	120.0	Wichita	261	108	241.7
Kansas City (Mo.)	1,927	796	242.1				

The ratio of the number of children served in 1930 to the average number under care on the 1st of the month was lowest in Harrisburg and highest in Omaha. As has been explained previously, one of the agencies reporting from Omaha gave protective care to neglected children. Its services did not include supervision of children in foster homes or institutions. This type of care, usually short in duration, is concomitant with rapid turnover and accounts for the higher ratio revealed for Omaha. Other areas from which protective agencies engaged in case work but not in child placing reported were Cincinnati, Kansas City (Mo.), and Springfield (Mass.). These are all communities in which turnover during 1930 is indicated as having been relatively high.

Figures for St. Louis are an amalgamation from reports of four representative child-caring agencies, of which one was public and one sectarian. All four supervised children in foster homes, but had no children under supervision in institutions. From the rather low rate of turnover it is evident that children were kept under care longer in St. Louis than in most of the other cities. Only Lancaster and Harrisburg, each represented by one agency, had rates lower than St. Louis.

EXPENDITURES FOR BOARD AND RELIEF

A total of $2,521,541 was expended for the board and relief of dependent children during 1930 by child-placing agencies in 23 areas. Of the 70 agencies which gave information on this subject, only 10 were institutions. In accordance with instructions the institutions reported only such sums as they expended for the support of children maintained elsewhere than in their own establishments. Other child-placing agencies reported their expenditures for the care of children who were either in institutions or in foster homes, and also some payments made for home relief. It should be understood that, with

the exception of the board payments to institutions made by these agencies, the reported expenditures do not cover those for institutional maintenance.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The money expended came from three main sources: Tax funds, funds of private agencies received through contributions and income on endowments, and payments made to child-caring agencies by parents, relatives, and others. The total expenditure of $2,521,541 for board and relief is distributed in Table 4 according to these sources.

TABLE 4.—*Amount and source of money expended during 1930 for board and other relief by public and by private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 23 specified metropolitan areas*

Metropolitan area and type of agency	Expenditures during 1930 for board and other relief						
	Total	Received from tax funds		Received from private funds of agencies		Received from other sources	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total—23 areas	$2,521,541	$1,460,517	57.9	$623,026	24.7	$437,998	17.4
Public agencies	969,493	923,230	95.2			46,263	4.8
Private agencies	1,544,941	537,287	34.8	621,412	40.2	386,242	25.0
Public and private (joint agency)	7,107			1,614	22.7	5,493	77.3
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES							
Akron	42,635			33,622	78.9	9,013	21.1
Public and private (joint agency)	7,107			1,614	22.7	5,493	77.3
Private agencies	35,528			32,008	90.1	3,520	9.9
Buffalo	613,723	574,588	93.6	22,774	3.7	16,361	2.7
Public agency	574,588	574,588	100.0				
Private agencies	39,135			22,774	58.2	16,361	41.8
Canton	22,602			9,608	42.5	12,994	57.5
Public agency	965					965	100.0
Private agencies	21,637			9,608	44.4	12,029	55.6
Cleveland	354,248	133,102	37.6	173,963	49.1	47,183	13.3
Public agency	134,928	133,102	98.6			1,826	1.4
Private agencies	219,320			173,963	79.3	45,357	20.7
Dayton	48,212	10,902	22.6	12,507	25.9	24,803	51.4
Public agency	11,188	8,288	74.1			2,900	25.9
Private agencies	37,024	2,614	7.1	12,507	33.8	21,903	59.2
Duluth	8,412	60	.7	11	.1	8,341	99.2
Public agency	8,394	60	.7			8,334	99.3
Private agencies	18			11	61.1	7	38.9
Kansas City (Mo.)	48,721	32,609	66.9	8,558	17.6	7,554	15.5
Public agency	34,481	31,649	91.8			2,832	8.2
Private agencies	14,240	960	6.7	8,558	60.1	4,722	33.2
Minneapolis	158,566	42,440	26.8	51,830	32.7	64,296	40.5
Public agency	28,792	28,792	100.0				
Private agencies	129,774	13,648	10.5	51,830	39.9	64,296	49.5
St. Louis	192,567	124,199	64.5	36,939	19.2	31,429	16.3
Public agency	132,934	124,199	93.4			8,735	6.6
Private agencies	59,633			36,939	61.9	22,694	38.1
St. Paul	84,163	22,552	26.8	19,885	23.6	41,726	49.6
Public agency	43,223	22,552	52.2			20,671	47.8
Private agencies	40,940			19,885	48.6	21,055	51.4

TABLE 4.—*Amount and source of money expended during 1930 for board and other relief by public and by private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 23 specified metropolitan areas*—Continued

Metropolitan area and type of agency	Expenditures during 1930 for board and other relief						
	Total	Received from tax funds		Received from private funds of agencies		Received from other sources	
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
PRIVATE AGENCIES ONLY							
Berkeley	$25,535	$23,996	94.0	$1,539	6.0		
Cincinnati	148,563	65,232	43.9	35,726	24.0	$47,605	32.0
Des Moines	10,722			10,443	97.4	279	2.6
Detroit	614,526	380,094	61.9	143,779	23.4	90,653	14.8
Grand Rapids	11,542			5,641	48.9	5,901	51.1
Harrisburg	40,003	26,472	66.2	9,870	24.7	3,661	9.2
Lancaster	19,188	9,448	49.2	7,626	39.7	2,114	11.0
New Orleans	14,531			3,702	25.5	10,829	74.5
Omaha	223			223	100.0		
Sharon	593			556	93.8	37	6.2
Springfield (Ill.)	14,493	8,644	59.6	4,745	32.7	1,104	7.6
Springfield (Mass.)	34,630	6,179	17.8	18,962	54.8	9,489	27.4
Wichita	13,143			10,517	80.0	2,626	20.0

The sum derived from taxation ($1,460,517) amounted to 58 per cent of the total. Private agencies contributed from their own resources $623,026, or 25 per cent of the entire board and relief bill; and $437,998, or 17 per cent of the total, was supplied by relatives, friends, and others. It should be noted that the latter sum represents the payments by parents and others that pass through the hands of child-placing agencies, and is exclusive of payments from this group which may be made direct to foster homes or institutions.

Of the public funds, $923,230 was disbursed by public agencies and $537,287 through private agencies. Therefore less than two-thirds of the public funds expended for the board and relief of children in these areas was administered by public agencies. Most of the public support received by private agencies was given in areas where no public child-placing agencies had been established.

The sums available to private agencies were substantially augmented not only by public subsidy but also by funds which the agencies were able to collect from relatives and others. One-fourth of the expenditures made by private agencies for board and relief ($386,242) was obtained from those interested in the children, but only a small portion (5 per cent) of the cost for board met by public agencies was defrayed by such receipts. Thus, although funds from tax sources exceeded those from private contributions, private agencies expended more than $1,500,000 as compared with an expenditure of slightly less than $1,000,000 made by public agencies.

In 13 of the 23 areas included in the analysis there were only private child-caring agencies. In four of these, Berkeley, Detroit, Harrisburg, and Springfield (Ill.), the major expense of children's board and relief was met by public funds administered by private agencies. In Des Moines, Grand Rapids, New Orleans, Omaha, Sharon, and Wichita no public support was given to the private agencies. In Grand Rapids and New Orleans the major portion of the amounts disbursed came from relatives and other natural sources.

Of the 10 areas in which both public and private agencies were caring for children, public funds met the major portion of expense in Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Louis. Akron was the only area in which more than 50 per cent of all expenditures was paid from the funds of private agencies, although in Cleveland nearly one-half (49 per cent) of the money paid for board and relief was supplied from this source. In other areas of this group the share contributed by relatives, friends, and other persons was surprisingly large, ranging from 41 per cent in Minneapolis to 99 per cent in Duluth.

Of the 10 areas in which there were public child-placing agencies reporting, public funds were allotted to private agencies for distribution in only 3—Dayton, Kansas, and Minneapolis. In the first two cities the sums were small. In Minneapolis, of $42,440 in public funds expended for this purpose the public agency administered $28,792 and the private agencies $13,648.

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure for 1930 of more than $2,500,000 made by child-placing agencies for board and relief was used chiefly for the maintenance of children in foster homes. Table 5 shows that of the expenditures of children's agencies about three-fourths, $1,862,199, were made for this purpose, and in Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Duluth, Kansas City (Mo.), Lancaster, and Omaha from 90 to 100 per cent of the total expenditures were for foster-home care.

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures for board in foster homes and in institutions and for other relief during 1930 by public and by private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 23 specified metropolitan areas*

Metropolitan area and type of agency	Expenditures during 1930 for board and for other relief						
	Total	Board				Other relief	
		In foster homes		In institutions			
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total—23 areas	$2,521,541	$1,862,199	73.9	$406,246	16.1	$253,096	10.0
Public agencies	969,493	585,189	60.4	301,226	31.1	83,078	8.6
Private agencies	1,544,941	1,269,903	82.2	105,020	6.8	170,018	11.0
Public and private (joint agency)	7,107	7,107	100.0				
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES							
Akron	42,635	17,152	40.2	21,600	50.7	3,883	9.1
Public and private (joint agency)	7,107	7,107	100.0				
Private agencies	35,528	10,045	28.3	21,600	60.8	3,883	10.9
Buffalo	613,723	265,335	43.2	301,365	49.1	47,023	7.7
Public agency	574,588	235,008	40.9	300,637	52.3	38,943	6.8
Private agencies	39,135	30,327	77.5	728	1.9	8,080	20.6
Canton	22,602	20,790	92.0			1,812	8.0
Public agency	965	965	100.0				
Private agencies	21,637	19,825	91.6			1,812	8.4
Cleveland	354,248	333,411	94.1	1,743	.5	19,094	5.4
Public agency	134,928	119,057	88.2			15,871	11.8
Private agencies	219,320	214,354	97.7	1,743	.8	3,223	1.5

TABLE 5.—*Expenditures for board in foster homes and in institutions and for other relief during 1930 by public and by private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 23 specified metropolitan areas*—Continued

Metropolitan area and type of agency	Expenditures during 1930 for board and for other relief						
	Total	Board				Other relief	
		In foster homes		In institutions			
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES—con.							
Dayton	$48,212	$47,534	98.6	$576	1.2	$102	0.2
Public agency	11,188	11,188	100.0				
Private agencies	37,024	36,346	98.2	576	1.6	102	.3
Duluth	8,412	8,081	96.1	320	3.8	11	.1
Public agency	8,394	8,074	96.2	320	3.8		
Private agencies	18	7	(1)			11	(1)
Kansas City (Mo.)	48,721	44,421	91.2			4,300	8.8
Public agency	34,481	34,481	100.0				
Private agencies	14,240	9,940	69.8			4,300	30.2
Minneapolis	158,566	128,728	87.5	12,258	7.7	7,580	4.8
Public agency	28,792	28,792	100.0				
Private agencies	129,774	109,936	84.7	12,258	9.4	7,580	5.8
St. Louis	192,567	170,745	88.7	112	.1	21,710	11.3
Public agency	132,934	116,779	87.8			16,155	12.2
Private agencies	59,633	53,966	90.5	112	.2	5,555	9.3
St. Paul	84,163	62,021	73.7	6,628	7.9	15,514	18.4
Public agency	43,223	30,845	71.4	269	.6	12,109	28.0
Private agencies	40,940	31,176	76.2	6,359	15.5	3,405	8.3
PRIVATE AGENCIES ONLY							
Berkeley	25,535	13,330	52.2	2,783	10.9	9,422	36.9
Cincinnati	148,563	107,380	72.3	31,601	21.3	9,582	6.4
Des Moines	10,722	9,524	88.8	1,137	10.6	61	.6
Detroit	614,526	512,665	83.4	1,477	.2	100,384	16.3
Grand Rapids	11,542	9,308	80.6	1,877	16.3	357	3.1
Harrisburg	40,003	31,275	78.2	6,031	15.1	2,697	6.7
Lancaster	19,188	17,675	92.1			1,513	7.9
New Orleans	14,531	9,147	62.9	4,643	32.0	741	5.1
Omaha	223	223	100.0				
Sharon	593	523	88.2	24	4.0	46	7.8
Springfield (Ill.)	14,493	11,841	81.7	700	4.8	1,952	13.5
Springfield (Mass.)	34,630	21,449	61.9	11,371	32.8	1,810	5.2
Wichita	13,143	9,641	73.4			3,502	26.6

[1] Not computed because total expenditure was less than $100.

Board paid to institutions ($406,246 in the 23 areas) amounted to only 16 per cent of the total expenditures. Akron and Buffalo were the only areas in which more money for board was paid to institutions than to foster homes. In Akron child-placing agencies paid board for children in institutions in other parts of the State.

The sum of $253,096 (10 per cent of the total expenditures in 23 areas) was paid for clothing and other incidental needs of children in foster homes and also for the relief of children living at home. Of this amount more than $100,000 was expended in Detroit. Children's agencies allotted more than 10 per cent of their total expenditure for board and relief in this way in six cities—Berkeley, Detroit, Springfield (Ill.), St. Louis, St. Paul, and Wichita.

Only a small portion (7 per cent) of the expenditures by private children's agencies was paid to institutions for board while public

departments expended 31 per cent of their funds for this type of care. However, almost the entire institutional board bill of the public agencies ($301,226) was paid in Buffalo, where the expenditure was $300,637. In Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Duluth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and St. Paul, where public child-caring agencies had children under direct care, either no money or a negligible amount was expended by them for the support of children in institutions.

In 10 metropolitan areas from which returns were not complete, private agencies reported their expenditures for board and relief of dependent children, as shown in Table 6. The amount expended by these agencies during 1930 was about $500,000, of which 82 per cent was for foster-home care.

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures for board in foster homes and in institutions and for other relief by private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 10 specified metropolitan areas from which reports of 1 or more important agencies were not received for 1930*

Metropolitan area	Expenditures during 1930 for board and for other relief						
	Total	Board				Other relief	
		In foster homes		In institutions			
		Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total—10 areas	$500,123	$407,792	81.5	$44,906	9.0	$47,425	9.5
Bridgeport	26,757	20,173	75.4	6,030	22.5	554	2.1
Chicago	282,808	244,214	86.4	8,340	2.9	30,254	10.7
Denver	36,313	22,056	60.7	11,424	31.5	2,833	7.8
Hartford	58,066	38,497	66.3	15,519	26.7	4,050	7.0
Louisville	18,104	16,382	90.5	94	.5	1,628	9.0
Newark	39,897	36,978	92.7	1,783	4.5	1,136	2.8
The Oranges	13,816	10,048	72.7	1,384	10.0	2,384	17.3
Richmond	10,056	10,056	100.0				
Washington	2,520	1,404	55.7	332	13.2	784	31.1
Wilkes-Barre	11,786	7,984	67.7			3,802	32.3

This brings the total reported expenditures for the board and relief of dependent children in 33 areas to $3,021,664, a sum short of the actual amount spent owing to the omission of disbursements by 10 public agencies and 15 private agencies in the 10 areas.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENT FOR BOARD

To show the average monthly amount of board paid per child, calculations based upon the reports from 18 areas for December, 1930, are given in Table 7. The board for 5,671 children in foster homes during that month was met by an average payment of $19.70 per child. For board in institutions paid for 1,854 children, the average monthly payment per child was $18.06. Payments by public agencies were about the same for care in foster homes and in institutions, averaging per child $19.19 and $18.78, respectively. Private agencies paid more for board in foster homes than in institutions, the average December payment per child amounting to $20.30 and $15.32, respectively.

TABLE 7.—*Number of children boarded in foster homes and in institutions by public and by private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 18 specified metropolitan areas and average amount paid for board per child for December, 1930*

Metropolitan area and type of agency	Dependent and neglected children boarded during December, 1930—			
	In foster homes		In institutions	
	Number	Average amount paid per child	Number	Average amount paid per child
Total—18 areas	5,671	$19.70	1,854	$18.06
Public	3,084	19.19	1,471	18.78
Private	2,587	20.30	383	15.32
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES				
Buffalo	1,231	19.72	1,474	18.81
Public	1,083	20.03	1,469	18.78
Private	148	17.44	5	(1)
Cleveland	1,802	20.86	2	(1)
Public	896	21.30	----	----
Private	906	20.42	2	(1)
Dayton	170	23.29	----	----
Public	37	19.09	----	----
Private	133	24.46	----	----
Duluth	43	12.68	----	----
Public	42	12.81	----	----
Private	1	(1)	----	----
Kansas City (Mo.)	216	18.48	----	----
Public	165	18.67	----	----
Private	51	17.89	----	----
St. Louis	970	15.34	2	(1)
Public	726	14.96	----	----
Private	244	16.49	2	(1)
St. Paul	267	22.31	47	11.02
Public	135	23.78	2	(1)
Private	132	20.81	45	10.66
PRIVATE AGENCIES ONLY				
Berkeley	56	20.21	12	18.42
Cincinnati	366	22.85	152	19.56
Grand Rapids	89	17.55	5	(1)
Harrisburg	136	22.91	31	13.37
Lancaster	91	18.35	----	----
New Orleans	32	25.73	59	7.01
Omaha	3	(1)	----	----
Sharon	4	(1)	1	(1)
Springfield (Ill.)	53	18.94	1	(1)
Springfield (Mass.)	90	20.41	68	14.53
Wichita	52	17.12	----	----

[1] Not computed because number of children was less than 10.

In areas where there were 50 or more children under foster-home care, the average payment for board per child during December ranged from $15.34 in St. Louis to $23.29 in Dayton. As it can not be assumed that every child received a full month's care during December, the average amount paid in any area during this month may be somewhat less than the average cost for a full month's care.

Average payments of public agencies for board in foster homes exceeded those of private agencies in Buffalo, Cleveland, Kansas City, and St. Paul, but the reverse was true in Dayton and St. Louis.

In 6 of the 18 metropolitan areas the reporting agencies boarded no children in institutions during December, and in 8 others fewer than 50 children received this type of care. Average payments for board per child during December in the remaining areas were as follows: Cincinnati, $19.56; New Orleans, $7.01; Springfield (Mass.), $14.53; and Buffalo, $18.81. In this group of cities the average board payments to institutions were lower than those made to foster homes.

Except in Buffalo, the institutional care was provided by private agencies. The average amount of board paid per child by the public department in Buffalo ($18.78) determined the average amount paid by public agencies in the 18 areas, because practically all the public service of this type was given in Buffalo.

STAFFS AND CASE LOADS

The average monthly number of workers giving professional care to children, of children's cases under care per worker, and of children's cases worked on per worker, reported by public and private agencies in 18 areas, are given in Table 8. All case workers and their immediate supervisors were included in the count of workers.

TABLE 8.—*Average monthly number of professional workers in public and in private case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children from 18 specified metropolitan areas and of cases of children under care per worker during 1930*

Metropolitan area and type of agency	Average monthly number of professional workers	Average monthly number of cases under care per worker	
		Total	Worked on during month
PUBLIC AGENCIES			
Buffalo	15	173	[1]
Dayton	5	103	82
Duluth	3	261	106
St. Louis	8	136	70
St. Paul	11	87	46
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCY			
Akron	3	47	37
PRIVATE AGENCIES			
Akron	4	32	30
Berkeley	2	89	[1]
Buffalo	33	60	[1]
Cincinnati	35	93	65
Dayton	8	30	27
Des Moines	4	47	47
Duluth	1	81	38
Grand Rapids	3	101	63
Harrisburg	5	64	36
Lancaster	1	106	65
New Orleans	14	191	102
Omaha	2	115	98
Sharon	[2]	106	8
Springfield (Ill.)	3	88	45
Springfield (Mass.)	5	81	56
St. Louis	16	28	25
St. Paul	10	71	36
Wichita	3	39	34

[1] Not reported. [2] Less than 1.

The average monthly number of cases under care per professional worker as computed for private agencies ranged from 28 in St. Louis to 191 in New Orleans. On the whole, public departments faced a

heavier volume of work in proportion to their staffs than did the private agencies. In five areas from which public departments reported, the average number of cases under care per worker in a month varied from 87 in St. Paul to 261 in Duluth.

According to the average number of cases worked on monthly per worker the heaviest load for public departments was fairly similar to that for private agencies—106 for the public department in Duluth and 102 for private agencies in New Orleans. In Duluth the public department, with one professional worker, did the major amount of case work for dependent children in the city. In New Orleans one of the private agencies did case work for a number of children's institutions. The heavy load of this agency accounts for the relatively high average found for the city.

In Standards for Institutions Caring for Dependent Children, adopted provisionally by the board of directors of the Child Welfare League of America in 1931, it is pointed out that in foster-home supervision case loads vary with the territory covered, transportation facilities, types of children cared for, the amount and kind of foster-home care provided, and similar factors. These standards state:

> The number of investigations of applications for care made per month by person devoting full time to such work should not exceed 15 [families]. * * * If the institution makes use of foster homes, the number of children in these homes supervised by one visitor giving full time to supervision should not exceed 65, and should ordinarily be not more than 40 to 50. Smaller case loads than these are desirable and are essential when full time is not devoted to the services specified, when unusual distances or territory with poor transportation facilities are covered, or when children with specially difficult problems are supervised.[1]

It is of interest that the loads carried by all public agencies exceeded the maximum load of 65 cases mentioned in the standards and that loads faced by private agencies in 12 of the 18 areas equaled or exceeded this maximum. Protective societies not having children under placement reported from Omaha and Cincinnati, and their high case loads are reflected in the combined agency statistics for those cities.

The registration reports for 1930 did not yield data on applications which would permit a comparison of applications worked on per person devoting full time to such work. Applications investigated by each agency were reported only in relation to the agency's entire professional staff. Monthly attention to applications represents a considerable volume of the work faced by the professional personnel.

Figures for 1930 pertaining to 15 areas, where progress on applications was reported, showed that 94 per cent of 2,199 applications open in an average month of 1930 were under investigation. In all but 4 of the 15 areas more than 90 per cent of the applications and complaints open in an average month were "worked on."

The proportion of cases under care receiving monthly service is shown for 18 areas in Table 9. Des Moines agencies reported monthly attention to every child under care, and from 80 to 90 per cent of the cases under care in Akron, Dayton, Omaha, and Wichita were worked on in an average month. The lowest rate (41 per cent) of monthly case contacts was reported from Duluth, where it has been shown the public department had a heavy case load.

---

[1] Standards for Institutions Caring for Dependent Children, p. 25. Child Welfare League of America (Inc.), New York, February, 1932.

TABLE 9.—*Average monthly number and percentage worked on of cases of children from 18 specified metropolitan areas who were under care of case-work agencies for dependent and neglected children during 1930*

Metropolitan area	Cases of dependent and neglected children under care		Metropolitan area	Cases of dependent and neglected children under care	
	Average number per month	Per cent worked on		Average number per month	Per cent worked on
Total—18 areas	17,210	67.4	Lancaster	123	62.0
			Minneapolis	3,460	82.2
Akron	266	85.7	New Orleans	2,619	53.4
Cincinnati	3,247	69.7	Omaha	230	85.5
Dayton	742	82.9	Sharon	35	(1)
Des Moines	168	100.0	Springfield (Ill.)	263	51.2
Duluth	772	41.4	Springfield (Mass.)	405	69.5
Grand Rapids	304	61.6	St. Louis	1,534	61.7
Harrisburg	320	55.7	St. Paul	1,698	51.9
Kansas City (Mo.)	898	85.5	Wichita	126	88.7

[1] Not computed because average number of cases under care per month was less than 50.

As has been pointed out in the section of the annual report dealing with mothers' aid, the evaluation of supervision in children's cases by statistical methods is not satisfactory because it rests upon case counts which throw no light upon the character or quality of service.

According to standards of child placing of the Child Welfare League of America, the quality of the visits is more important than their frequency, but "children of preschool age should be seen at least every month, and babies at least every two weeks, and more frequently if the children are in poor physical condition or have other special difficulties."[2] Less frequent contacts may be needed in other cases, but the standards recommend that at least four visits a year by qualified staff members be made to homes of every type.

Obviously the maintenance of standards depends upon adequate staff equipment. In the majority of areas there was no increase from 1929 to 1930 in the number of professional workers on the staffs of child-placing agencies, although an increased number of children were cared for.

Figures for 1930 indicate that the effect of the economic depression in the children's field was not so immediate nor so severe as in the family-welfare field because every effort was made to extend relief without breaking up family groups. Nevertheless, it seems apparent that by the end of 1930 children's agencies were beginning to feel the menace to case-work standards brought about by the expansion of case loads without a corresponding increase in personnel.

[2] Detailed standards of Children's Aid Organizations and Outlines of Standards of Children's Protective Societies and Institutions, p. 13. Child Welfare League of America (Inc.), New York, December, 1929.

JUVENILE-DETENTION HOMES

Juvenile-detention homes were among the institutions requested to report in 1930 for the census of children under care away from their homes. Although detention homes give temporary care to dependent children and to those neglected by their parents as well as to children charged with delinquency, the statistics have been shown separately rather than in combination with the statistics of institutions serving only the dependent and neglected child.

Complete reports were received and tabulated from 15 metropolitan areas which maintained detention homes in 1930. The plan of preparing statistics relating solely to resident children of the metropolitan areas was followed with two exceptions. The figures shown for Chicago and Detroit represent the children cared for in the detention homes of Cook County, Ill., and Wayne County, Mich.

TABLE 1.—*Number of children cared for in juvenile-detention homes in 15 specified metropolitan areas during 1930*

Metropolitan area	Children cared for in juvenile-detention homes			
	Under care Dec. 31, 1929	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Under care Dec. 31, 1930
Total—15 areas	988	28,494	28,617	865
Bridgeport [1]		25	25	
Buffalo	5	537	531	11
Chicago	238	9,229	9,243	224
Cincinnati	13	1,485	1,489	9
Cleveland	105	3,178	3,178	105
Dayton	12	647	655	4
Detroit	264	6,920	6,971	213
Grand Rapids	53	690	661	82
Kansas City (Mo.)	7	1,154	1,156	5
Louisville	53	1,593	1,602	44
New Orleans	19	926	924	21
Omaha	39	482	469	52
Richmond	96	1,295	1,372	19
Springfield (Ill.)	25	35	37	23
Wichita	59	298	304	53

[1] Detention home opened in November, 1930.

Summarized in Table 1, the statistics from detention homes show that 28,494 children were admitted to these institutions in 1930. There is some duplication in the annual count because readmissions were not eliminated. Fewer children were under care at the close of 1930 than at the close of 1929—865 as compared with 988.

Reports on days' care given in 1929 and in 1930 available from 12 areas indicate a decrease in service from 1929 to 1930 in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Dayton, Detroit, Louisville, Richmond, and Springfield

(Ill.). The service of 1930 exceeded that of 1929 in Cleveland, Grand Rapids, New Orleans, Omaha, and Wichita. In all areas combined the days' care to children in detention homes dropped from 286,380 in 1929, to 272,751 in 1930, a decrease of 5 per cent.

TABLE 2.—*Number of days' care given in juvenile-detention homes in 1929 and 1930 to children from 12 specified metropolitan areas and percentage of increase or decrease in days' care given in 1930 as compared with 1929*

Metropolitan area	Days' care given in juvenile-detention homes		
	1929 [1]	1930	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)
Total—12 areas	286,380	272,751	−4.8
Buffalo	6,231	5,370	−13.8
Cincinnati	6,549	6,400	−2.3
Cleveland	42,482	47,541	+11.9
Dayton	3,793	3,245	−14.4
Detroit	116,203	101,019	−13.1
Grand Rapids	24,126	28,037	+16.2
Louisville	20,925	17,410	−16.8
New Orleans	8,252	8,593	+4.1
Omaha	16,147	16,372	+1.4
Richmond	14,013	10,095	−28.0
Springfield (Ill.)	9,562	8,335	−12.8
Wichita	18,097	20,334	+12.4

[1] Registration of Social Statistics for the Year 1929, Table 6ac—29, p. 123.

○

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 05708 5365

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 05708 5373

NOV 5 1934